It Only Takes One

What The Nudist/Naturist Hall of Shame documentation shows about children, predators, and the American nudist movement

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The argument that has to be answered first

For thirty years, the response to this material has been a percentage. Most nudists are ordinary people. The offenders are a tiny fraction. The camps are safer than the general population. The critics are hysterical, or prudish, or working from an agenda.

Grant the percentage. It still does not answer the question that actually matters here.

No parent evaluates their own child's safety by population statistics. A camp with a thousand members and three active predators is not ninety-nine point seven percent safe to the one child that one of those three men gets alone. The percentage is a defense of the institution. It was never a defense of the child. And the arithmetic that actually governs a child's life is not statistical at all: it takes one man, one afternoon, one unsupervised hour, and that child's life is permanently different.

The question is not what fraction of nudists are dangerous. The question is what happens, inside these institutions, when one of them is found. This archive offers a documented answer from a substantial but deliberately incomplete sample. Craft began collecting these cases in 1984 and continued for roughly a decade and a half. The cases preserved here are not all the cases that occurred during that period, much less all the cases that occurred over the decades before or since. Many additional cases remain in Craft's own files but have never been published or fully documented; many more were recorded elsewhere.

What the record contains

The Nudist/Naturist Hall of Shame is a collection of roughly one hundred and sixty documents assembled mostly by one person over roughly a decade and a half, beginning in 1984, from court records, police reports, contemporaneous newspaper coverage, Senate testimony transcripts, private correspondence, and the nudist movement's own publications. It is a selection, not a census. Craft stopped adding new cases by around 2000. Many additional cases remain in her files unpublished or not yet fully documented, and many others were documented elsewhere or never entered into this archive at all.

It is not a collection of rumors. The material includes criminal warrants, guilty pleas, psychiatric evaluations ordered by courts, federal appellate decisions, FBI Most Wanted notices, a victim table entered into the record alongside U.S. Senate testimony, and letters written by the movement's own leadership that say in private what the same men denied in public.

What follows is what emerges when this selected body of evidence is read together — which, until recently, no one had done.

The first finding: the screening systems caught almost no one

Sort the cases documented in this archive not by the offender, but by how the offender was actually discovered. The result is the single most damning fact in this entire archive.

Commercial photo processing caught at least four men. A clerk at a drugstore film counter grew suspicious of what came off the roll, and called police. That is how Ed Donaghe was caught, and Bruce Wylie, and John Shaver, and Roland Thomson.

Children telling adults outside the movement caught several more. A nine-year-old's visible distress at a camp brochure prompted a teacher to call social services, which is how Arthur Taggart's boys' camp was investigated. An eleven-year-old told a school counselor about Elliot McGinnies. A boy reported Roy and Shirley Settles to his natural mother and to King County police himself, because he could no longer bear it.

Accidents caught others. A plumber fixing a leak found nearly half a million images in Kurt Frenkel's home. An apartment manager found a magazine bearing Christopher Moore's name.

A mother, acting entirely alone, happened to see her fourteen-year-old daughter meeting Alan Barlow at a shopping mall, and called the police.

In one case — one — fellow nudists caught the offender themselves. Campers at a Land O'Lakes, Florida resort saw Dennis Sobin videotaping a six-year-old girl and an eight-year-old boy, were offended by what they saw, confronted him, and called the Sheriff's Office. That case belongs in this record precisely because it is the exception, and because it proves the thing was possible.

Now the finding. Among the roughly one hundred cases preserved in this selected archive, the nudist and naturist organizations' own screening systems — the membership applications, the promised background checks, the Caution List — detected essentially none of them.

Drugstore film developers caught more child predators than the American Sunbathing Association did.

What the organizations said about themselves

In 1992, the Dallas Morning News asked AANR's own legal counsel, Robert Page, why so few names appeared on the organization's Caution List. His answer:

> *"I think that we are, well, I think in some ways we're lucky.... Truthfully, really and truly, it's too easy to spot somebody who's a difficulty."*

The same article noted that in the preceding three years, nudists from at least four of Texas's ten known nudist retreats had been charged with molesting children or producing child pornography.

A Dallas police sergeant from the Child Exploitation Unit, quoted in the same piece, put the opposite view plainly: "if a person is interested in children, where else better to go than a nudist camp?" The officer who arrested Joseph Wanner said the same thing in different words: "If you're looking for nude children it would be logical to go to places like a nudist camp or beach where nude children are going to be."

The ASA's own promotional video from around 1988 contains this line, spoken about children at nudist clubs: "we feel that they're safe." Craft's reading of that sentence is exact, and worth quoting because it identifies the mechanism:

> *"They FEEL their children are safe? What cagey language! The ASA/AANR knew of many arrests of pedophiles at the time they did this promotional video. They also know they can't say that children are safe in nudism because they could be sued by angry parents. That's why they said they FEEL children are safe."*

The Caution List did not merely fail to keep offenders out. Men who were on it were later quietly removed — Bruce Bradt, Eggen, and James Herlihy, the last apparently dropped around the time he would have been released from prison. Dozens of convicted

offenders documented in this archive were never added at all. Beside case after case in these files runs the same flat notation: not on the caution list.

And where a camp explicitly promised screening, the promise was sometimes simply false. Fraternity Snoqualmie told members it ran background checks on applicants. It did not; the paperwork was filed without verification. That is how a man named Onefrey joined carrying two prior Canadian convictions, went on to serve on the camp's own Board, brought his victim onto the property, and was not removed until his third arrest. Members had reported him. Women had said they were uncomfortable around him. He drove a car whose vanity plate bore one of his victims' names, in plain view, and no one acted on that either.

One camp, six men

If the pattern needed a single illustration, it has one.

Six separate documented child-abuse or exploitation cases are tied to Fraternity Snoqualmie in Washington State: Roger Reed Baker, Dale Geno Baker (an unrelated man with the same surname), Wayne Silsbee, Alan Paul Barlow, Onefrey, and Roy Settles. A seventh matter, the non-consensual sale of members' photographs to an adult magazine, produced a federal lawsuit.

That count was not assembled by an outside critic. It was independently confirmed by Georgia Morrow, who was an elected member of the camp's own Board of Directors from 1989 to 1992 and lived on the property. Writing in 1994, she stated:

> *"A check of membership records showed that six convicted child molesters have obtained membership in this club in the last ten years."*

She added detail no outside source had: that Onefrey had served on the Board; that a man had masturbated in the camp's hot tub in front of two small children; and, flatly, that "Fraternity Snoqualmie has NEVER called police to report these incidents."

Roger Reed Baker is the case that defines what retention actually looked like. Court records document that he forced his stepdaughter's head onto his penis beginning when she was nine, and forced repeated nude exposure on her against her objections for years. A Western State Hospital evaluation diagnosed him as a sexual psychopath with paraphilic pedophilia. He pleaded guilty. He later violated probation by lying to his probation officer and failing to complete court-ordered sex offender treatment.

In 1993, after learning of the charges, the Fraternity Snoqualmie board voted to retain him as a member. The men and women who cast that vote are named in the archive's own record. Baker was subsequently placed in charge of security at club events, ran the camp's computer system, and was next in line to become a permanent resident. His wife sat on the Board.

Set against that, consider who the same camp did expel. In 1992, a member named Randy Roeges lost his membership and sued. His objection had been that the club allowed an adult magazine to photograph its Nudestock event, which he believed amounted to

endorsing pornography. The club president's stated reason for removing him was that Roeges "wasn't pleasant to be around."

Objecting to pornography cost a family its membership. Protecting a diagnosed pedophile did not.

These were not isolated men

The most common way this material gets dismissed is as a list — roughly a hundred unconnected bad actors, no more related to each other than any hundred criminals would be. The record does not support that reading.

Tim Wilcox alone connects nine otherwise-separate threads: the Sequoians club, whose vice president defended him after being told of his prior convictions; a 1988 law enforcement network chart that named him alongside Eric Cross; a Netherlands pen-pal scheme that recruited nudist children to send photographs to Holland; The Naturist Society, for whom he served as official photographer; Bare In Mind, which published his work; a 1983 slide show he attended alongside Tom Kelley, another official movement photographer later convicted; and a second incarcerated offender, Don Stephenson, whom police records show Wilcox was actively supplying with child pornography by mail.

And there is a child's name that appears in two documents of completely different origin. Joseph Henry — a nudist camp manager who admitted molesting twenty-two girls, and who in February 1985 testified before a United States Senate subcommittee, where the committee chairman told him on the record that it took "courage on your part to come here today" — has a victim named Yvonne, age eight, in the table of victims recorded with his case. Separately, the file on Chuck Hughes, an ASA-published photographer, documents that Hughes sold his own daughter Yvonne to four men: Tim Wilcox, Frederick Hoston, John Duncan, and Joseph Henry.

The same child. Two independent records. Four men who, read separately, look like four separate camp-connected offenders, and who together are a ring.

The international dimension is similarly consistent. Six separate lines, each documented in a different file from a different source, run to the Netherlands and Low Countries: Broekstra's pen-pal club in Gouda; handwritten "Holland" notations in five places on Wilcox's own seized photographic proof sheets, dated August 1987; Edmond Leja reselling Leif Heilberg's photographs to a Dutch dealer; Eric Cross carrying undeveloped film to the Netherlands for the publisher of a magazine called Lolita, with Interpol opening Dutch inquiries and a Senate investigator contacting Amsterdam police; Leon Garbowicz, a practicing Milwaukee psychiatrist, identified by U.S. Customs as receiving child pornography from Denmark and the Netherlands; and Peter Windsor, photographed in the Netherlands with a nudist mother and child.

Adjacent to all of it sits the European publishing tier: Jung und Frei and Jeunes et Naturels, which routinely published Heilberg's photographs taken at Naturist Society gatherings, both issued by the same Liechtenstein company that publishes Health & Efficiency. The American cases and the European magazines are not two separate

subjects. The evidence connects them directly, and a movement photographer's camera sits at the junction.

The men the movement honored

The archive does not simply show institutions failing to remove offenders. It shows institutions elevating them, in several instances after the relevant facts were already known internally.

- Tim Wilcox was named ASA "Photograph of the Year" in August 1986 — after his club's board had learned of his 1978 convictions.
- Cefus Illene Frederick, later caught in a federal sting, had received a "Man of the Year" award.
- Ed Lange — publisher of Young and Naked, whose advertising promised "real teenagers... not over the hill," and simultaneously editor of the ASA's own official journal — received the AANR Hall of Fame award, and was named Citizen of the Year by his local Chamber of Commerce months before his death.
- Bill and Fran Flesher were presented as the ASA's public "representatives of Family Nudism," with repeated national television appearances.
- Roger Reed Baker was put in charge of security.
- The man who molested Collette Marie at a nudist camp when she was eleven was permitted to continue attending camps and, the following year, to judge a nude beauty pageant.

Two entries in that list deserve to be read twice. William Peckenpaugh, a member of both The Naturist Society and AANR, wrote the widely circulated article "Familial and Societal Attitudes Toward Nudity, and The Effects on Children's Development," arguing that naturist children are less sexually active and more emotionally healthy than other children. It was cited approvingly across the movement for years. Peckenpaugh was later convicted on thirty-three charges including nine counts of sodomy. His victim was his own adopted child.

And Ed Lange's own press published The Naked Child: Growing Up Without Shame, one of the movement's foundational texts on the subject.

This is the part that should trouble even a sympathetic reader most. The ideology that made these camps feel safe to parents was not merely exploited by predators who found it convenient after the fact. In at least these two documented instances, predators helped write it.

What happened to the people who spoke

Seven people are documented in this archive raising the alarm from inside or adjacent to the movement. All seven were silenced. Read together, the mechanism sorts by sex with no exceptions.

The two men were removed through procedure. Michael Fabrizio, a former Naturist Society member and former director of Austin Naturists, personally attended Ed

Donaghe's pretrial hearing, documented the lies Donaghe told about his identity and the photographs, and wrote to Lee Baxandall urging that Donaghe's club be dropped from TNS's approved list. Baxandall's written reply, dated February 25, 1991, never addressed the child pornography allegation at all. It addressed Fabrizio's lapsed membership dues, and threatened to remove his newsletter from a TNS network. Fabrizio's response named it exactly: "a blatant, politically-motivated attempt to quash those with whom you disagree." Randy Roeges was expelled from his camp for being unpleasant to be around.

The five women were removed through character.

Nikki Craft was framed, in an official legal coordinator's report published across the movement press, by an epigraph placed above the first fact of the article: Congreve's "nor hell a fury like a woman scorned." She was called "almost psychotic" by Heilberg in Baxandall's private notes. She was publicly accused of stealing a computer she had a signed agreement entitling her to keep.

Michelle Handler was voted out of NLC leadership six to five, in what Craft documented at the time as a sham election. The Naturist Society's own written history records her substantive political positions — that the movement should oppose the pornography industry, and that its magazine over-emphasized attractive women — as "her personal agenda," and her advocacy for them as having "become disruptive." The successor organization, with the backing of both national bodies, then failed to accomplish its goals for want of a leadership structure that "never quite solidified." She had been doing the work.

Georgia Morrow, the former board member who counted six molesters in the membership records, was told publicly: "It sounds to me like you messed up! This has nothing to do with FS." She was separately threatened with a lawsuit.

Nina Silver's editorial, on why more women do not join the naturist movement, was sent by an editor to Baxandall for approval before publication — a courtesy Baxandall extended to no one regarding his own writing.

Collette Marie, who was molested at eleven at a nudist camp in Oregon, wrote five handwritten pages to that camp's management in 1990 asking specific policy questions: whether camps warn each other about known molesters, how many offenses it takes before someone is barred, where her abuser was now. She received what she described as "a well-meaning but extremely short and uninformative letter." Her own question stands as the fairest summary of the entire institutional response documented in this archive:

> *"If Willamettans management does not wish to discuss camp policies regarding child molesters with a former Willamettans' child molestation victim, then who will they talk about it with?"*

The sentence that ends every conversation

One argument recurs throughout this material, and it deserves to be named because parents will encounter it.

Writing privately to Fabrizio in April 1990, explaining why The Naturist Society would take no action on a member arrested with roughly fifty photographs of nude children, Baxandall wrote: "One person's 'sexually suggestive' is another person's normal nudity; and obscenity may be (at times) 'in the mind of the beholder.'"

It is worth knowing that this argument has been tested in real courtrooms, with genuinely split results. In one American case, a pathologist argued he viewed seized images "only as a nudist"; the jury deliberated barely an hour and convicted, with jurors reportedly noting they had no objection to his being a nudist, but that these particular photographs crossed into lasciviousness. In an Australian case, a judge partially accepted a defense framing of a "blurred line between lawful interests in photography and nudism," found the images at the lower end of seriousness, and imposed a suspended sentence.

The defense is not invariably rejected. Courts have treated it differently, which is precisely why it keeps being raised.

If you are a nudist parent reading this

This archive was not built to argue that nudity harms children. The woman who assembled it was arrested repeatedly, on principle, for the right to be shirtfree in public, and spent years working inside the naturist movement because she believed in it.

It was built because of what she found there, and because of what happened every time she said so.

The specific, practical warning the record supports is narrow and should not be inflated: do not rely on the institution. Not on its membership screening, which in at least one documented case was a promise the camp never actually performed. Not on its Caution List, which across the cases documented here added almost no one and quietly dropped men it had listed. Not on its assurance that problem members are easy to spot, offered by its own legal counsel in the same years its clubs were producing the cases in these files. Not on the expectation that a report will be acted on, given that the seven people documented making such reports were, without exception, the ones removed.

The camps in this archive did not lack for warnings. They had a board member counting molesters in their own membership records. They had a whistleblower who attended the hearings himself. They had a survivor writing five pages by hand. They had letters naming five men at once, sent to the editor publishing them. What they lacked was any mechanism, or any will, to act on what they already knew.

It only takes one

The percentage was always the wrong question. The right question is the one a mother asked, in effect, in a letter to a camp in 1989, and the one Collette Marie asked in 1990, and the one Georgia Morrow asked from inside her own Board: what happens here when one of them is found?

The answer, in this selected record of roughly a hundred cases: he is defended, retained, sometimes promoted, occasionally honored, and the person who raised the question is removed instead.

At the center of nearly every case in this archive is one man, one child, and one institution that decided the arithmetic worked out in its favor. That is not a statistical abstraction. It is the reason this record exists — a substantial but incomplete body of documentation assembled mostly alone over roughly a decade and a half, beginning in 1984, by one person told the entire time that she was hysterical.

She was not hysterical. She was counting.

This article draws on approximately one hundred and sixty primary-source documents assembled in the Nudist/Naturist Hall of Shame, and on the detailed case-by-case record compiled from them. The Hall of Shame is not a comprehensive census of offenses in nudism or naturism. Craft began collecting these examples in 1984 and worked on the project for roughly a decade and a half, stopping the addition of new cases by around 2000. Many additional case files remain in her possession but have not been published or fully documented; many more cases were documented elsewhere. Individual cases, with full sourcing, are documented separately.

The complete archive: http://www.nudisthallofshame.info
Part of the Nikki Craft Archival Project.